Daily Pacific News.

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THE PACIFIC NEWS
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DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1851.

Editors of the Pacific News:

The convening of the majority of the Legislature of California, in the report of the minority committee of the House, to lay the bill for raising troops and other purposes, for the protection of our citizens from the causes therein alledged for so doing has struck this whole community with utter amazement.

There is not a man in this part of the country who does not believe, and many who know that our whole frontier is in most imminent danger of Indian attack and massacre.

Most fearful is the responsibility incurred by those who by their legislative acts, have refused aid and succor to our suffering people in their greatly increased, pressing and distressed situation. It is not true that the miners have plenty of arms and ammunition, but the contrary is the fact, and from this fact that renders their situation so alarming. I am surprised, beyond measure, that the public Press, and the people of San Francisco remain so quiescent and inactive, when the commercial prosperity of their city and all their industrial avocations so intimately connected as they are, for ever, with the successful prosecution of the mining interests are in such peril. It is a matter of interest that hang all the other interests of the State

These interests are sufficiently manned with the discouraging difficulties consequent upon the want of men and means, but with these incubus to be counteracted, without superadding all the horrors and want of security to life and property now so incessantly threatened by a general Indian war. I tell you sir, that unless immediate, prompt and effective protection is extended by the State and Federal Governments, to the suffering interests and the security of the mines the whole fruition will be abandoned. And what is the frontier? nothing more nor less than the whole mining region of California. Already hundreds are daily leaving the mines abandoning their hard earnings which are unavailable in their hasty and panic flight, and become they regard their own lives and the dependence of wives and children upon them for support, as of more consequence than prospective gain consequent upon such hazardous efforts. Who does not know that in human nature, to know that such causes are upon causes of misery and woe, to produce such results. You may not be willing to admit that they abandon their labor through fear of danger, but they will accept any other reason but that, (and Heaven knows that they have reasons other than that enough.) For men leaving a country, who have undergo the moral courage of the extremities and care and suffering that they have all undergone, and then leave, when the great interests of California are at stake, and proposed to a sufficiently remote time to work prior to aid, is incomprehensible. The moral effect of our legislative refusal to render assistance to the miners on our frontier will prove most disastrous. Emigration will cease to come our state from this impending ruin? I fear that there will be stopped, and if necessary, will be exterminated; is not now the question. The question now is, shall the frontier and all its immediate and consequent interests now in need? or are the people of the State of California prepared to postponed the successful production of mining for twelve months. If they are, they have but to remain careless and indifferent to the protection of our frontier from Indian aggression for the next twenty days, and the work will be most successfully accomplished. We ought to hope something from our State Legislature on this subject; but as we are disappointed there, we turn with satisfaction on the forcible-like help of Gen. Smith and the U. S troops.

If arms and ammunition, for which the miners are destitute, are promptly sent to the most exposed points enough miners may be willing to stay to protect the position until proper assistance is rendered.

This should be done without an hour's delay. A detachment of 150 men have gone to give the Indians another drubbing, but are forced to return before overwhelming numbers, you may then look for a simultaneous attack by the Indians throughout the whole frontier This result is confidently expected by men who have studied the disposition of the numbers and hostility of the Indian tribes.

I trust the public press will do its duty in this painful emergency, and go to work and arouse the public mind to the danger of the public calamity, which is sure to follow the abandonment of the mines at this time in California.

There is but one great productive interest in California at this time, and upon this interest hang all other interests as merely contingent and collateral. What this interest is, it is needless to suggest. It is sufficient to say and to learn to all other industrial interests, that they must look to the value of this is imminent danger.

NOVA VARSOVIA.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—Duty 20 per cent ad val—
Pearlash, 1 lb ..... 12@ 0
Pot do ..... 0@ 0
Brimstone—Duty 20 per cent ad val—
Roll, per lb ..... 0@ 0
American, pipe, 1 lb ..... 11@12½
Do. do. 1 lb ..... 0@ 0
Do. do. do. ..... 0@ 0
Do. do. do. ..... 0@ 0
Do. do. do. ..... 0@ 0
Boots and Shoes—Duty 30 per cent ad val—
Boots, men's light pegd. ..... 30 00@ 0 00
Do. do. heavy ..... 28 00@ 0 00
Do. do. heavy, pegged ..... 32 00@ 0 00
Do. do. do. ..... 30 00@ 0 00
Do. do. for the trade ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. for long leg ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. for the trade ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. for long leg ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Thick, do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Pumps, do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Boots—Duty 30 per cent ad val—
Kip, do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do. do. ..... 0 00@ 0 00
Do.

DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.

Sacramento City.....Col. Joseph Grant.
San Jose.....Daily Argus.
Benicia.....C M. Davis.
New-York.....Thompson & Hitchcock.
Napa.....M. H. N. Kendio.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to us post paid, and enclosing the cash.

☞ The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

We are desirous of publishing in the next number of the *Enlarged Steamer Pacific News*, a complete list of the *Members of the Bar* of San Francisco. A book for the registry of names will be kept at our Counting Room, until Thursday morning, and we shall be obliged to the members of the Legal Profession, if they will call and enter their names, the place of their former residence, and the date of their arrival in California.

The Mineral Lands of California.

We shall be pardoned for again referring to the subject of the mineral lands of California, as it is one in which all should feel an interest, forming, as it does, so important a feature in the future prosperity of our State.

In an article yesterday morning, we illustrated the disadvantages which must result to California, if the plan proposed by the Federal Executive, to divide the lands into small parcels, and sell them, be carried into effect. We have since received from our attentive correspondent at San Jose, the report made by Mr. Bigler, in the Assembly, on Monday, which the importance of the subject induces us to give entire, and in this prominent place, this morning. It will be read with satisfaction, as embracing sound reasons for non-concurrence in the views of President Fillmore.

The following is the Preamble and Joint Resolutions:

Whereas, it has been recommended to Congress that the mineral lands of the State of California should be divided into small lots, and sold to the highest bidder; and while we concede the right of the General Government to dispose of, or lease these lands, we believe such policy to be in direct conflict with the true interests of the State, and of the United States, for the following reasons:

First. It is in conflict with the true interests of California, because, if carried out effectually, the result will be that the richest portions of our mineral lands will fall into the hands of speculators and moneyed capitalists, and our mining population will be converted from a body of independent laborers, who are now improving their pecuniary condition, into mere servitors and hirelings, subject to the oppressive exactions which capital has always maintained over labor, and will terminate in the creation of a pauper population, depressing in its influence upon the prosperity of the State; while, at the same time, the heavy profits of the capitalist, will, for the most part, seek investment in other States and countries, and thus operate to the injury of California.

Second. We believe that any policy looking to the sale or lease of the mineral lands of this State, will be ineffectual, and can never be successfully carried out. The miners of our State are sturdy and independent;—they regard the public mineral lands as the heritage of the American people;—they have, for the past two years, been successfully engaged in working them without let or hindrance, and have imbibed a spirit which will not tamely brook interference;—they have managed operations among themselves in the mines so justly, that but very few cases have been litigated in our courts: indeed, controversies in regard to claims seldom occur among them. But, let Congress adopt the policy of selling or leasing, and then a very different state of things will immediately exist; disputes will be innumerable and disaffection general, for the very good reason that it will be utterly impossible for the General Government to establish just general rules in regard to the size of the lots to be sold or leased, or as to the amount to be exacted in each case of sale or lease.

Third. Because we believe that the true interests of the United States will be better subserved by allowing the free working of the mines to all American citizens. Already under the system of non-interference, have the mines of California produced more gold than would pay the entire cost of the Mexican war, and the greater part of it has been sent to the States on the Atlantic, and has afforded to the people of those States immense profits upon the supplies sent to this State. The greater the amount of gold that is taken from the earth in California, the greater will be the prosperity of the Atlantic States; and the United States Government, in reference to this subject, ought not to legislate for the benefit of its Treasury, when, by so doing, it will diminish the prosperity of the people in a much greater ratio. We now afford to the other States of the Union the best market in the world, indeed the only one which buys EVERYTHING and pays in money, and this advantage will continue to increase as we increase in population and, consequently, in mineral productions.

Fourth. If the policy recommended should unfortunately be adopted by Congress, the immediate effect will be to stop all emigration from other States of the Union to this State. The people who have come here to work the mines, are, for the most part, laborers, who were only possessed of sufficient money to get here;—who have no means of purchasing lands, and, of course, were forced immediately to depend upon their labor for support. They came with the knowledge that the mines were free, and that their exertions stood an even chance with that of others. It is to this same class of people that we are to look for further increase of population by emigration. Can it be expected that they will leave their homes for a country whose main inducement, so far as they know, has been taken from them? In that event, not only are we confident that emigration to this State will cease, but that thousands who are now here, will be driven back to their old homes. The effect of all this will be, not only to retard the prosperity of this State, but, also, deprive the other States of the Union of the best market in the world for their products. Therefore, be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to oppose the passage of any law by Congress, to sell or lease the mineral lands in this State, or in any manner prescribing rules and regulations, in reference to the mineral lands or miners.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress; also, a copy of the same to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Using Profane Language in Court.—Yesterday, in the examination of a case before the Recorder, a witness, in giving his testimony on a cross-examination, got considerably excited, and made use of some very profane language. The Recorder promptly fined him $20, for so gross an outrage upon decency, but upon representation that it was mere inadvertency, and no disrespect intended, his Honor remitted the fine, at the same time cautioning him to be more careful in future.

A Curious Ordinance.

On Monday evening last, the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance, giving to the policemen five dollars for every arrest and conviction, of all fines not exceeding $50: over that amount, twenty per cent.

Of all the unwise legislation which has characterized our city government for the past year, this is justly regarded as fully equal in absurdity. Without impugning the integrity of our policemen, who are generally deserving men, we must express the opinion that it offers the most direct inducements to make arrests, and ensure conviction, by fair or foul means. The question would not be with them, whether their duty to the city, as its guardians against depredations, should prompt to a particular course, but they would naturally look to the *main chance*, the per centage upon the fines, rather than balancing the point of duty, public protection, and equal and exact justice. Like the old bankrupt law, such an ordinance would offer a premium for corruption, and lead to incalculable injury. But very few who chanced to get within the clutches of the law, would escape conviction.

The police should be paid, liberally and with punctuality, but the Common Council should make some other provisions for raising the necessary means than the passage of an ordinance that opens the door for rascality, and gives the evil-disposed members of that generally efficient and reputable branch of our city government, an opportunity to speculate out of those who happen to become objects of their displeasure. Arrests for trivial causes, sustained by direct perjury, or partial testimony, would be the burthen of daily complaints, until our police department became a by-word and a reproach.

A Duel at Five Paces! Death of one of the Parties!

Just as we were going to press this morning, we learned the particulars of a brutal affair which occurred in the saloon of the Parker House, on Portsmouth Square, at one o'clock.

The particulars, as we gather them, are these. A man named Charles Bartley, from New York, well known here, and who was a candidate for Constable at the recent election, got into a dispute with a friend named Charles Burdett, and clinched him by the throat, at the same time pointing a pistol at his head. Burdett struggled and cried out for a fair chance, and proposed to fight Bartley at five paces.

The proposition was accepted, and the distance measured, the crowd passing on either side to give them room. As the parties took their places. Bartley fired first, missing his antagonist, who fired in turn, the ball passing directly through the heart of Bartley. As the latter fell, his pistol again went off, the brll passing through the floor. A second ball from Burdett's pistol passed through the stove pipe.

Burdett was hurried away by his friends, and, it is said, was wounded in the thigh; but this is doubtful.

This cool and deliberate *murder*—for it can be called nothing less—was witnessed by a large number of persons, and no attempt was made to arrest the progress of the affair. Until the difficulty occurred which has terminated so fatally, the parties had been intimate friends.

☞ We were glad to learn that the Common Council, on Monday evening, selected our respected fellow-citizen, John J. Bryant, Esq., in connection with Alfred Wheeler, Esq., to proceed to San Jose for the purpose of securing the passage of an act by the Legislature, granting to the city all the submerged lands within its limits. In this selection the Board of Aldermen acted wisely. Mr. Bryant is a gentleman of great experience in land business, understands fully what is required, and will labor earnestly for the accomplishment of the object. His former connection with the Land Office at Washington, gives him advantages in such matters which probably no other man in California possesses.

Central House.—The rapid increase of business at this excellent hotel in Washington street, under the management of Messrs. Mansfield & Co., has obliged them to increase their buildings to double their former extent. Their dining saloon is now bounded by Washington and Merchant streets; nor will it more than accommodate the large number of merchants who have learned to appreciate their skill in catering for the table. The lodging department is much extended, and will compare with any in San Francisco.

Concert this Evening.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that Madame Van Gulpen gives her second concert this evening, at the Adelphi Theatre, in Clay street. Those who attended the first musical entertainment of this accomplished lady, will require no urging to be present again, and those who did not, have a rich treat yet in store for them.

☞ We have yet some hope of infusing a spirit of "enterprise" into our evening cotemporary. He evidently reads the *News* from the first to the last column, and will prove an intractable pupil indeed, if he does not improve in his knowledge of newspapers. Where does "the Rev. Mr. Benton" preach, who was robbed of $250?

The Major Tompkins.—This vessel which met with so serious an accident on the Sacramento river, a few days ago, has been brought down to this city, and is undergoing repairs. As soon as she has been thoroughly overhauled, she will resume her place in the line.

Auction Sales this Day.—Messrs. Middleton & Co., Cronise, Brothers & Co., Starr, Minturn & Co., and Henry B. Lafitte & Co., all have extensive sales at auction TO-DAY. See advertisements under appropriate head.

The Indian Difficulties in Mariposa.

We received a call last evening from Mr. M. Comstock, who was in the battle with the Indians which took place near the Snowy Mountains, about two weeks since, and from whom we have learned some further particulars.

The party, which consisted of seventy men, set out from the Little Mariposa for the Fresno, a distance of some forty miles, occupying about three days in the journey. The rancheree of the Indians had just been discovered, and the party were marching forward, when they were perceived by an Indian spy, on the hill top, who gave the war-whoop, and alarmed the camp. The Americans followed on with speed, and gave them battle, resulting in the severe wounding of Mr. Schein, a Frenchman, who was Lieutenant of the company, Mr. Little of Texas, Chas. Austin, and Richard Tillotson. Mr. Schein died the same night, and was buried about four miles from the rancheree, in a temporary garrison erected for the protection of the troops. The ball entered the right breast of Mr. Houston, and came out at the back. Mr. Schein and Mr. Little were also wounded in the same way, and very nearly in the same place.

After the skirmish, the Americans were ordered by Savage to retire, and as soon as litters could be prepared for the wounded, they moved to where the fortification was erected, the Indians following and continuing to fire, but without doing any other damage than killing one or two mules.

During the fight, the Americans succeeded in setting fire to the rancheree, and burned it, consisting of some forty houses, together with their provisions, &c. The subsequent day, the company was divided, one half, under Maj. Burney and Savage, returning for forces and supplies, and the others remaining in the fortification under Lieut. Kirkendolf, of Texas. Whether or not they have since been molested by the Indians, is not yet known.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 27.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Heydenfeldt reported against the divorce bill which passed the Assembly. Mr. Tingley presented a minority report on the same subject.

Messrs. Tingley, Crosby, and Van Buren, were appointed a select committee on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Assembly, to examine the books of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

The bill creating a State Marine Hospital was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lippincott presented the following joint resolution:

Resolved, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators be instructed, and Representatives be requested, to petition Congress for the grant of all such lots, lands, or real estate, or the income thereof, subject to such leases as may have been confirmed by Congress, received by order of Brig. Gen. Kearny, in his proclamation, ordering the sale of water and beach lots in San Francisco, and known on the plan or plot of said city as the government reserves.

Mr. Woodworth moved to amend the resolution by instructing, &c., "to urge the passage of an act confirming the acts of all the military Governors from the time of the first occupation of California until she was admitted as a State."

After some further discussion, the resolution and amendment were, on the motion of Mr. Van Buren, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

IN ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Murphy, of Calavaras, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, authorizing a loan not exceeding $500,000, payable ten years from date, in bonds of $1000 each, the interest for the first year being paid out of the loan itself. Read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carr, of San Francisco, on leave, presented a bill authorizing the Governor to remove and appoint port wardens: read twice, and referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Pico, of Los Angeles, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to suppress gaming.

The Harbor Master bill was discussed, and referred to the committee on commerce, with instructions to report a general bill providing for the office of harbor masters for all the ports in this State.

A message from the Governor informed the House that he had signed the bill to regulate the Quarantine Laws of the Port of San Francisco. Also, that he had appointed Hon. B. S. Lippincott and J. Neely Johnson his aid-de-camp.

Views of San Francisco.—We extract the following from a letter of a correspondent of the San Jose *Argus*, writing from this city:

"The city of San Francisco is to be taken to the world's fair at London, in *propria persona*, through the means of a daguereotypest of good merit, Mr. Vance. He has taken the first of a series of views which, when united, will show with perfect fidelity exactly how our fair city looks, whether viewed from the streets, the mountain sides, or from the glorious bay. Mr. Vance is peculiarly happy in daguereotyping landscapes, and California may be proud that so good an artist has undertaken to give to so eminent an audience as will assemble at the world's fair, an idea of our world-renown city."

We cheerfully bear testimony to the great skill and accomplishments of Mr. Vance as a daguerrian artist. He has taken ten views of the city, from different points, and the beauty and excellence of the several representations shows that he has attained a high degree of perfection as an artist. His rooms are on Clay street, where those who are desirous of seeing a fine gallery of portraits and landscapes, can examine and judge for themselves. As the steamer leaves on the 1st, and there are many who wish to transmit some token of remembrance to cherished friends, or dear relations, they had better speedily call, and "secure the shadow, ere the substance fades."

A Fight on Long Wharf.—A person last evening, on long wharf, after intently watching a game of French monte for some time, was certain in his own mind that he knew which was the winning card. He made an attempt to turn it over, when the dealer struck him a blow on the head. Knives were drawn, but before any serious damage was done, the police interfered, and quelled the disturbance.

Record of City Courts.

Tuesday, January 28.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Hastings, Associate Justices Lyons and Bennett.

Joseph S. Ruckle vs. Grogan & Lent.—On the re-argument of this cause, the objection was taken by the appellant, that this Court cannot, after its judgment has been pronounced, direct a re-hearing.

The action is brought by the endorsee of a promissory note, payable to order against the maker. The point in the answer does not deny the endorsement of the note, and consequently such endorsement was admitted of record.

We think that the proper practice to be established is, that if the plaintiff considers the answers a nullity, he should raise the point in the Court below, and have it passed upon; and that if he rests his case on the ground of a want of an affidavit, he ought not to be permitted to say here, for the first time, that the answer does not, in a proper form, controvert the allegations.

Our former decision, granting a new trial, stands. The defendant is to have leave to move the District Court to be permitted to amend his answer on such terms as may be deemed just.

Robert Mateer vs. George Brown.—Opinion of the Court, on re-hearing, by Justice Bennett.

A re-hearing having been granted in this case, it has been a second time argued. It is objected that the Court has not the power to review its former judgment. The remittitur not having been sent to, nor filed with the Court below, we still have control over the cause.

Former decision confirmed.

Bunting vs. Biedman & Co.—Cause set for to-day.

Lighthall et al. vs. Thomas White.—Cause set for next meeting of Court.

Weber vs. Amyx.—Motion to re-instate, denied.

Stowell vs. Simmons et al.—Cause set for Saturday week.

Woodworth vs. Fulton.—In this cause a dissenting opinion was raised by Chief Justice Hastings.

James Churchman and J. H. McBride, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors in this Court.

Before Chief Justice Murray.—H. S. Baldwin vs. Galen Burdell and Edward Galpen. Judgment by default. Bell for plff.

Salmon vs. Birkenshaw. All proceedings stayed until motion for a new trial is decided.

Truebody vs. Guzman et al. Cause argued and submitted. Hart for plaintiff; Wilson for defendant.

Lippincott vs. Hanson et al. Winter & Latimer, and Wm. Rabe, appeared to show cause why an attachment for contempt of Court should not be issued against them, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

Superior Court.—Hon. D. O. Shattuck, Associate Justice.

Gosse & Espie vs. Leopold Brugier---Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1790, with costs. Vason & Hubert for plaintiff; Holland for defendant.

Osborn vs. Brannan---This cause is continued on application of defendant's counsel, on account of an absent witness, till the second week in February.

Probate Court.—Hon. R. N. Morrison, presiding.

In matter of the guardianship of Frederic Dunbar---On reading and filing the petition of Frederic Dunbar, asking for a revocation of the appointment of Edward E. Dunbar, as guardian of the person and property of the petitioner, and a return and account of the property by him taken in charge, and of his acts as guardian; it is ordered that a citation issue to Edward E. Dunbar, to show cause why petitioner should not have management of his own affairs, and the appointment of guardian revoked.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick W. Lee, deceased—Ordered that February 8, 1851, be appointed for hearing the petition of John Keenan, praying to be appointed Administrator.

County Court of Appeals.—Hon. R. N. Morrison presiding.

Samuel T. Johnson vs. George T. Grayling et al. Motion to reverse judgment heretofore made in this case, argued and taken under advisement. Judah for plaintiff; Cook for defendants.

Thomas Hagerty vs. Capt. Capes. Ordered that the Court abate all proceedings. Chetwood for plaintiff.

James Morrison vs. Joseph Browning and Jane Reed. Ordered that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

Steppen & Haggers vs. C. Schuidam. Judgment for defendants.

District Court.—Hon. Levi Parsons presiding.

Frank Turk vs. J. B. Sturzennezzer. Final judgment for $1637 50.

S. M. Burke vs. Reed & Evans. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $320. Whitmore and Shattuck for plaintiff; Halleck for defendant.

Lovitt & Blake vs. Francisco Hauss. Judgment by default.

Whittier & Emerson vs. Wm. T. McLane. Judgment by default.

Hyam Joseph vs. Edward Hall. Judgment by default.

Recorder's Court—Hon. F. Tilford, presiding.

For being riotous and disorderly, James Knowlton fined $5, John O'Connell, $5, and John Murphy discharged. For a breach of the peace, John Moore was fined $25, and R. C. Brooks discharged.

Richard Morris, for threatening to take the life of George Smith, was held to keep the peace in the sum of $500.

James Huntsman and William Gates arrested for larceny were discharged, the proof not being sufficient.

Our San Jose Correspondence.

San Jose, January 28.

Editors of the Pacific News:

The great feature of the proceedings in the Assembly to-day, consisted in the admirable resolution, which I forward you for publication, touching the freedom of the mineral lands, introduced with a forcible and eloquent preamble by Hon. John Bigler, Speaker of the House.

I never had an opportunity to hear Mr. Bigler speak, before to-day. His manner is somewhat impassioned, and he betrays an earnestness beaming forth from a soul full of his subject, and prompted by the strong pulsations of his great honest heart. I am not able to withhold from him my admiration for these qualities, which seem to me to entitle him to be called the great and good politician. If ever, in political life, which short-sighted persons have supposed to be so corrupt, there was to be found one who, like the model of the apostle, was "rooted and grounded in the truth," I should unhesitatingly accord the meed of praise to the Speaker of the Assembly.

It is singular to observe sometimes the remarkable congruity of sentiment among men of similar aims and capabilities. On Saturday morning appeared in the *Argus*, an article on the "Mineral Lands of California," which completely exhausts, in its comprehensive scope, the whole range of argument on this subject, and which is understood to express, in brief compass, the views entertained by Hon. J. C. Freemont, regarding the same question. The perfect clearness, point, and adaptedness to California, of Mr. Fremont's notions on this, or any subject, fit him well for the high position to which the devoted attachment of the people on this coast has elevated him.

No special news. The ladies, dear souls, are moving in the matter of a fair. From the lack of social interest here, I think it must inevitably be well sustained. The crowd is on the increase here every day, especially the delegation from San Francisco.

C. M. B.

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The Legislative Usury Bill.

San Francisco, January 28, 1851.

Editors of the Pacific News:

It is not yet, perhaps, too late to address you a word or two on certain doings of our Legislature, which I have been prevented from noticing sooner, by absence in the country. I allude to the law fixing the rate of interest.

I confess that I was considerably surprised, on returning to San Francisco, to find that the Assembly had actually passed the bill. I had given them credit for being more men of business, and also better politicians; but I regret to see that they have brought upon themselves considerable discredit in both points of view.

In a business light, what would be the results of such a law? Certainly, the first and most infallible result would be a general contriving of plans for evading it, for the only support worth a single straw that a law can have, is its accordance with the moral sense, or conscience of the community. But supposing for a moment that it were to be observed, as by some persons it may be, will these persons lend their money at 1½ per cent per month, because the law says they are not to ask for more? Not one cent of it, until the profit to be made in every other branch of business falls on an average to the same. If for $12,000 a man can buy a house that will yield him, one month with another, $600 of rent, or if he can purchase goods here to sell again in a month's time, with 5 per cent over and above risk and expenses—in short, if a man can gain 5 per cent by employing his capital in any way that is tolerably easy and safe, our representatives must be singularly verdant if they expect that he will prefer lending it to another person, to be employed in the same way, he, the lender, receiving only 1½ per cent for it. The law, in fact, is incomplete. To be consistent at all, it ought to have borne, not only that 1½ per cent was to be the highest rate of interest, but that every person possessed of available funds should be compelled to lend them to any one who could present reasonable security. In this way it would more speedily have attained the *only* object which its operation ever can bring about, namely, that of preventing any man from doing business at all with borrowed capital, making him go "on his own hook;" a desirable consummation, doubtless, in some particular instances, but I believe certainly not the one contemplated by the law-makers.

So much for the result if the law were to be observed, which, however, would only be in a *minimum* of cases. From its non-observance another result would flow—speaking always in the business point of view—namely, that as the lender would run some risk of incurring its penalties he must necessarily charge a little higher interest in order to cover himself. This has always been the result of usury laws, and common sense shows that it always must be. The risk might be but small, and in the present case the penalties decreed against the borrower might, perhaps, tend still further to diminish it: making the law, of course, so much the more a dead letter; but just so far as the law has any operation at all, the borrower, with a blessing on his wise law-makers, heartily responded to by the lender, would find himself obliged to pay out a trifle more than the latter would otherwise be willing to receive, as insurance against the risk of conviction under this law.

It is surely unnecessary to observe that when average profits do fall to 1½ per cent. per month, the law will still remain inoperative, though in another way. At present no one will *lend* money at that rate, because it is too low: then no one would *borrow* it, because it would be too high. It is as clear as daylight, that the interest of money must, on the average, be somewhat lower than the rate of profit; because the borrower employs his own time, labour and skill, in addition to those of the lender, and must be repaid for these out of his profit. The difference however, can never be higher than a fair return for these; and consequently the law to be complete, ought to fix the rate of profit to be derived from house rents, wholesale and retail commercial operations, mining, agriculture, and in short every way in which a man can employ his capital or his labor. Without this we cannot know whether the rate of interest fixed by the proposed law is a fair compensation for the use of the capital or not.

As politicians, the error that our legislators have committed, although a very common one, is not the less grave for that. They are *over-legislating*. They are trenching upon private rights, and interfering with business that they have nothing to do with. If A lends B ten thousand dollars, and B covenants to pay A six per cent. per month, for the use of them, neither C, D, nor any other member of the alphabetical community down to X, Y or Z is injured thereby; therefore A and B are entirely in their right in the covenant made between them, and any interference therein, although sanctioned by the unanimous vote of the whole Printer's case, commas, colons and all, would be not the less *tyranny*. It would be injustice sanctioned by law, than which unavowed usurpation is a smaller offence against freedom, and it is not only wrong, but like every other wrong, unwise. In all countries, the *ultimate* support of law is its accordance with the moral sense of the mass of the people subject to it; but in ours, this is almost the *only* support that any law can look for, and a law not in conformity with it, will not, it is true, be openly defied, but it will certainly be evaded, and presently laid on the shelf. Now there can be nothing more dangerous in politics, whether to the community, or to the credit of the individual politician, than to make inoperative laws. To the community, because it weakens that respect for law which is the safeguard of our freedom; to the politician, because it is a failure of his which is recalled to mind, and in an unpleasant way, every time the law is broken.

I have been the more impelled to make these remarks by seeing other symptoms of an inclination to over-legislate. In some papers of to-day, I perceive notice of a motion to restrict leases to the term of ten years. This I presume is with a view of avoiding such difficulties as have taken place in the State of New York and elsewhere—with the Patroon of Albany and others; at least if that is not the object, I cannot see any object in it. Whether or no, it is certainly an interference with the liberty of the citizen, much too great to be justified by any thing but a positive and considerable injury resulting to the community. In what I have said above, I need not observe that I have always supposed fair and above-board operations. That the law should fix a reasonable rate of interest from time to time, to rule in cases where *there is no covenant* between the parties, is right and useful; that it should enjoin all proper precautions to save the unwary from being entrapped into hard bargains, whether in interest, rent, or any other way, is all fair, and belongs to its business; but that it should step in between one intelligent man and another, in the management of what is purely *their* private business, is overshooting the mark very far, and in just so far is *simple tyranny*.

I am getting frightened at the length of my article, but must beg room for a word or two more. Gov. Burnett, in his Message to the Legislature, (Pac. News, 140, Jan. 8th,) referring to the right of covenanting between individuals in regard to the rate of interest, says that "however apparently unanswerable this plausible *theory* may be, all experience has demonstrated its ruinous *practical* effects upon communities," and he goes on to draw a melancholy portraiture of a person who, not having been able to honor his signature at maturity, finds himself getting deeper and deeper into difficulty through the accumulation of interest. "He sees himself ruined for life,—makes no further effort to pay—leaves his creditor to sustain the loss of both principal and interest," &c. But, entering a caveat against any possible charges of arrogance, I would respectfully remind the Governor that there are two classes of borrowers and lenders respectively, the first small in actual life, but very prominently brought forward in novels, oratorial essays and declamations; the second large, familiar to every one who knows anything of business, but rarely protruded to the notice of those who are not. Gov. Burnett, I strongly suspect, has had before him only the first class, viz: the hard, grasping, mirerly Shylock, and the simple, careless, uncalculating Antonio; the lender whose intention is, from the commencement, to suck all the blood out of his prey, and the borrower who has barely capacity enough to bargain and pay for a pair of boots. That there should be such men is a pity, but it is scarcely in a law-giver's power to step in between them effectually. The best way, perhaps, would be, as in England, to name commissioners of bankruptcy, with discretionary powers to judge of individual cases. At any rate, the remedy certainly is not to mingle with the first class in one sweeping condemnation, another, much more numerous, useful to the community at large, and on the whole as prosperous as others. I speak of the large class of borrowers who, possessed of integrity, character, business talent, connection, knowledge and health, find themselves hampered for want of capital; and of the corresponding class of lenders, who, possessed of more money than they can employ in their own business, or prevented by ill health, or want of language, or other knowledge, from entering into any particular line of business at all, would be glad to bargain for a share of the profits to be made by the use of their capital. In such a place as San Francisco, this class is necessarily larger in comparison than in many other places. Numbers of foreigners, of good means, but imperfectly acquainted with the language, laws, and business of the place, have come, or are likely to come among us, and the capital they bring will be very useful to us. But it is very little encouragement to them, consequently very impolitic in us, to begin thus to pass laws, trammelling considerably the very branch of business they are most likely to engage in, and in which they will be most useful to us. And as to the difficulties created by an accumulation of interest, every *borrower* who has common sense knows them, and is on his guard to avoid them, and every *lender* who has common sense knows, moreover, that it is not for his interest generally to press a debtor hard, unless he has found that he is not an honest man. Perhaps it is not too much to say that *generally*, a lender will rather help a debtor through difficulties, than tread him down into them; and therefore the case of Gov. Burnett's picture is of too rare occurrence to justify any such measure as that under consideration. J. A.

BY LAST NIGHT'S BOAT.

News from the Sacramento Valley.

Sacramento papers of yesterday morning were furnished us by Freeman & Co., last evening.

The Common Council have appointed a Levee Superintendent, at a salary of $200 per month.

Wesley Burnett, of Indiana, found a specimen at Mud Springs, on the 20th inst., weighing twenty-four ounces, perfectly pure gold. The hole had been previously worked, and given up as worthless. Mr. B. had not been engaged more than ten minutes, when his labors were rewarded by this fine specimen.

A Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Sacramento yesterday morning, by Grand Master James Smiley, of this city.

The *Transcript* speaks in complimentary terms of the appointment of J. Neely Johnson, Esq., as Aid to the Governor, and adds:

"Col. Johnson will leave this city to-day, and repair to San Francisco where he will receive orders to carry on the war at his discretion. He will also receive an order on Gen. Smith for such arms and ammunition as he may deem necessary for the campaign."

Commercial.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Business continues to rally steadily, producing increased confidence among business men in all branches of trade. The sales of goods to go up the river are to a fair extent. For city scrip there is a continued inquiry, in contemplation of the next sale of city lots. Along the shores of the bay there is great activity among the squatters, who are fencing and improving with a zeal worthy a better cause.

State warrants are held with much firmness in prospect of favorable action by the legislature. Buyers refuse to give the advance but holders do not show a disposition to recede.

Auction Sales.

By Rising, Caselli & Co.

Jan. 28—Prime Pork, bf bbls, 5 50; Mackerel, No. 1, in kitts, 1 75; Chili Flour qr sacks 2 62½@2 65; do bf sks, 5 12½; black Tea, 65@70c; Olive Oil, per doz. 6 50; Butter, common, 15½c; sugar-cured hams, 14c; Cheese, 10@20c; Malaga Raisins, 2 75@3 75 per box; clarified Lard, in tins, 14½c; mold Candles, 14c; Cognac Brandy, 5 50 per doz; Sardines, whole bxs 7 50@8 per doz.

Arrivals at Hotels.

Union Hotel—Dr L Cronise, Dr P H Malovaney, B B Barney, Geo A Smith, Sacramento City; F C Andrews, Dr J W Reins, Stockton; Col Geo McDougall, Levi W Mc Nees, S S Gallagher, San Jose; Levi W Taylor, Marysville; Jno G Marvin, Sonora; J H Ruddach, J H LaRue.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 21, Mrs. Sarah Lavinia Read, formerly of Patterson, New Jersey, aged 23 years. Jan. 23, her infant, 10 weeks old.

The deceased was amiable, affectionate, and richly endowed with goodness of heart and it is truly mournful that one so young and beautiful should be cut down in the bloom of youth. Long may her memory be cherished, and virtues remembered, and the grief and sorrow of the dear friends and fond husband, be consoled with the hope of meeting her in a brighter orb than this. C.

MARINE NEWS.

☞ To Masters of essels and Others.—Files of the *Pacific News* will be supplied without charge to all vessels leaving San Francisco for foreign ports, on application at the office, where a register is kept. In return we desire the latest papers, commercial and shipping intelligence from abroad. Files also supplied to merchants to send to their correspondents, without charge.

Cleared.

Brig Rufus Soul, Dillingham, New York.
Brig Vesta, Moore, Trinidad.
Schr Avon, Thomas, Humboldt Bay, 44 pass.

Arrived.

Eng bark Royal Saxon, 200 ds from Baltimore, assorted cargo to Preston, King & Co.

Several vessels below, but could not get up on account of the fog.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Knickerbocker Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY evening, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock, at the City Hall. All members are hereby requested to be punctual in attendance as the business will be of importance to all interested in the formation of the Association; and those in favor of Commerce will be received and acted upon. By order of

GARRET W. RYERSS, Jr.
J. L. VAN BOSKERCK, Rec. Sec'y. jan26

☞ Howard Engine Co.—Members of this company are requested to meet on THURSDAY evening, Jan. 24th, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. By order of

JOSEPH MCCARTY, Secretary.
jan26 2t

☞ Ship Hannah Crocker, from Boston.—Consignees to this ship are notified that she is ready to discharge, and are requested to call on the subscribers at Southwick, pier fronts, wooden are ready for their goods, and remove the same as fast as they can be landed. Steamship Star will be cleared of their cargo, and sail for San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1852.

jan26 6 HENRY E. MOORE.

Steamship Wm. Aspinwall, Barney master, clears a Pier.

☞ Bark Fanny.—Consignees by this vessel are notified that she is ready to discharge, and they must call and fill the order of the undersigned, or the goods will be landed on the store of the vessel.

MOSES & SON.

Office with Master, Tarrytown. Pier 8, N. R. jan26 1w*

☞ GOLD DUST forwarded to the United States at 1 per cent, including Express and transportation. Agents for the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and Hoffman Bros. New York, and Wells, Fargo & Co. Sacramento, Cal. to name but a few.

HENRY E. LEDOUX & CO.
No. 1 Clay street (2d door from Montgomery).
jan26 1m

☞ Notice to Accountants.—Accountants whose Licenses have expired, are hereby notified to have them renewed, and all persons found acting as such hereafter after this date, without proper authority, will be legally prosecuted according to law. Applications will be received and proceedings date Jan. 19th, 1852.

C. W. BUCKINGHAM,
Chief of Police.
jan22 1w

☞ Notice.—The office of the COUNTY TREASURER is removed to the second floor of the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner of Clay and Kearny streets, by the Plaza.

J. C. BURNHAM,
jan21 1m Treasurer.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned has appointed Messrs. SHERMAN & WORMSER, in San Francisco, and Messrs. ——, in Sacramento, his agents in those cities.

San Francisco, Jan. 20th, 1852.

☞ Ship Mary Mitchell.—Consignees by this ship are hereby notified that she is ready to discharge cargo, and are requested to call on the undersigned, or on Montgomery street, pier fronts, and receive the same as fast as they can be landed.

jan20 1w* H. D. SLADE.

☞ Justice of the Peace.—CHESS BAILEY will open his office on the 5th inst., in the Court House, Jackson street.

☞ State Warrants in Small Sums.—The subscriber is now prepared to purchase State warrants of the 6th, 8th, and 10th issues, in sums of $50, $75, and $100, at the highest rates of the day. Montgomery street, next door to Gerrit S. Beebe's.

☞ Notice.—Masters of Vessels requiring Flags entered, or wishing to settle Pilotage bills, will please call at the office on Commodore's wharf, opposite the Custom House's office of steamers Sonoma and Sarah L.

jan20 1w* JOHN MCCOMB.

Carth. Look at this!!

Bread in a family state of health, the subscriber is now prepared to take wagons to the Stockton Islands, and will therefore not be at home. He will receive orders at the store on Jackson street, and will be waited upon by the undersigned, or some person who can answer the same end. He would respectfully inform the public that he has been a practical baker for the last seven years, and would be satisfied, by a call, that he could give satisfaction. YES, THOU-SAND DOLLARS, realized in a few months, by the purchase of one of these wagons, and would be well worth to me $2,000 during the business season. Any person who would be desirous, by experience in purchasing, selling, &c., would be glad wholly to the business of one of these. He has two wagons to sell and unwanted opportunity. Apply to person at the store, Jackson street, San Francisco. jan20 6t* ROBERT JACKSON.

COLBY & CO.,
Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants,
Miner's Exchange, Washington street.

REFERENCES:
Hampton & Co., Wells & Co., Judge B. Co., Beverly C. Sanders Esq., Charles Minturn, Esq., Col. Jack Hays. Liberal advances made on consignments of merchandise, and attention given to real estate and out-door sales. jan20 1m

COMSTOCK & CO'S
SALAMANDER SAFES AND STATIONERS' Hall & Co's building, Montgomery street, corner of Washington and retail dealers in furniture, stationery, and fancy goods, would call the attention of manufacturers and keep constantly for sale, every variety of Paper, Account Books and Stationery. Also, School Books for Public offices, corrugated superior seal of domestic quality. Counting Houses' furniture of all kinds. Stationery, copper impressions of American, English and French Stationery. Also, every description of Printing from House Stocks; Law Blanks, Bill Heads, Cards, &c. Also, Agents for the Celebrated Fire Proof Safes of the Messrs. Silas C. Herring & Co., of New York, Sole Agents for the Pacific and all parts of the world; Annunciators, English and Spanish Printing Cards; Printers' Ink; Backgammon Boards, Spanish Flower Books, Germanes and Dictionaries. Those in order will find it to their interest to call on COMSTOCK & CO., Stationers, Montgomery street, corner of Washington, Hall & Co's building, "The Empire" and the town of the Miners." Also, Agents for the Manufacturers published in Boston, Mass., and Agents for the Manufacturers published in Boston, Mass., and Agents for any other House in California. jan20 3m

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM M. V. COXHEAD, Auctioneer,
(corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.)
☞ COXHEAD, HOSTETTER & CO.

TO-DAY.

STEAMBOAT, at 10 o'clock, PRIVATE SALE—
50 shares Sacramento City Co.
100 do western town, 10 do sand lots.
50 do Gregory Hills, 40 do Union Ivory Mine.
150 bale mattresses, Star Fe feathers,
25 pr. pillows, 50 bolsters, 50 blankets,
50 kegs lard, 150 do
50 boxes tea and Cavendish tobacco,
50 pair cabin, and 50 pair steerage Blankets,
100 do Cotton do, 100 do linen sheets,
100 do Bedticks, 100 pair white and brandy,
100 do Bedticks, 100 pair white and brandy,
20 do Counterpanes, 20 do Quilts,
20 do Comforters, 20 do Pillows,
10 Mole stoves, 20 kegs Shaker pins,
100 gals linseed, 25 kegs Shoe nails,
200 do cut brads, 25 do Shoe pegs,
200 do cut tacks, 25 do Shoe pegs,
25 boxes Lemons, 25 do Oranges,
25 cheese do, 200 boxes mold candles,
100 do bar and crushed sugar,
25,000 lbs Bacon, sugar, 10,000 lbs potatoes,
1,000 do onions, 500 do dried apples,
50 do peaches,
12 thousand Havana cigars, 50 boxes do
50 do Principe do, 50 do Regalia do
100 do Segars, 100 kegs mustard,
100 kegs assorted Pickles, 100 do Sauces,
100 kegs assorted preserves, 100 do Jellies,
100 do Pickles, 100 do Sauces,
100 kegs assorted preserves, 100 do Jellies,
100 do Pickles, 100 do Sauces,
100 kegs assorted

AN ACT to Establish Pilots, and Pilot regulations for the Port of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint two resident Merchants, and two experienced and resident ship Masters, who, together with the Harbor Master of the Port, shall constitute a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco.

§2. The persons thus appointed shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall hold their office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

§3. The Commissioners shall keep an office at San Francisco, and shall meet therein on the first Monday of each month; a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§4 They shall appoint a Secretary, who shall hold his office for one year. He shall give bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners, payable to the State of California, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk, and be for the use of the party aggrieved.

§5. The Commissioners shall make By-Laws and Rules for their own government, not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws of this State or the United States.

§6. The Commissioners shall have power to purchase an iron safe for the keeping of books, papers, books, or other things of value belonging to their office.

§7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep correct minutes of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, and books provided for that purpose. To receive all money, and pay out the same when ordered so to do by the Board, and shall register the names of all Pilots, with the date of their licenses. These registers and books shall always be open to public inspection.

§8. He shall keep a monthly record of the arrival and departure of the pilot boats, names and residences of all pilots, and to perform such other duties as the Board may direct.

§9. The Secretary shall receive for his compensation, such sum as the Commissioners may deem just.

§10. Neither the Commissioners or the Secretary shall have any interest, directly or otherwise, in any pilot boat, or the earnings thereof.

§11. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint, in the manner prescribed in this act, such number of pilots for said port as they may deem necessary.

§12. Persons applying for licenses to act as pilots for the port of San Francisco, shall be citizens of the age of not under the age of twenty-one years, and in presence of one or more licensed pilots shall be rigidly examined by the Commissioners, touching their skill and experience, including their knowledge of the management of square-rigged vessels, of the tides, soundings, bearings and distances of the different shoals, rocks, and dangers, and the lights and night lights of the Harbor and Bay; and if deemed to be qualified, shall receive a license as a pilot, which shall expire at the end of twelve months.

§13. Every licensed pilot, previous to entering on his duties, shall give bond to the amount of five thousand dollars, payable to the State of California, for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two sureties, security shall be approved of by the Commissioners, and shall be filed in their office.

§14. The Commissioners shall have full power to suspend pilots, or revoke their licenses, on proof of incapacity or misconduct.

§15. As soon as a sufficient number of pilots are associated to keep a boat, such boat shall be numbered by the Commissioners, in the order of application, and her name and number be recorded by the Secretary, and such number shall be distinctly painted in black letters, to be at least two feet long, an above the balance reet of the foremail of such boat: the pilots shall then select one from their number, whose duty it shall be to make reports to the Commissioners.

§16. On the first Monday of every month, the person so selected shall apply over the signature of the Secretary of Commissioners, or by sickness, shall be considered as having forfeited his license.

§17. Every pilot, on boarding a vessel, when required by the master thereof, shall exhibit his license to such master, and on refusal so to do, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

§18. Any pilot absenting himself from his duty for more than two months, except with the consent of the Commissioners, or by sickness, shall be considered as having forfeited his license.

§19. In case a pilot does not apply at the end of the time for which his license was granted, for a renewal of the same, he shall be considered as suspended.

§20. If any licensed pilot shall become intoxicated while having charge of any vessel, his license shall be suspended or dismissed, as the Commissioners may elect.

§21. Not more than six pilots shall be in copartnership, or interested at any one time in the business of pilotage, and for any infringement of this section, shall be subject to such penalty as may be determined by the Commissioners.

§22. The Commissioners may require pilots to renew their bonds and securities whenever it is deemed necessary and they may take away the license of any pilot for wilful infringement or violation of duty, or negligently losing any vessel, or for mental derangement, or habitual drunkenness: *Provided*, due notice in writing be given to such pilot, and an opportunity be afforded him of being heard in his own defense.

§23. For carelessly or negligently losing a vessel, on conviction thereof, the pilot shall forfeit his license, and at the time, shall be incapable ever after of acting as pilot, and shall moreover be liable for damages on his bond. If a vessel be run ashore by the pilot, such pilot shall be charged, and if negligently done, the pilot shall be liable for all damages.

§24. It shall be the duty of every pilot in charge of a vessel arriving in the harbor, to have the vessel safely moored, in such position as the master of the vessel, or Harbor Master of the port may direct.

§25. When complaint is lodged with the Commissioners against a pilot, for misbehavior or neglect of duty, it shall be reduced to writing and sworn to. Notice thereof must be then given to the pilot, who shall be required to appear within fifteen days to answer the complaint. If the answer be not satisfactory, he may be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or deprived of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioners. An appeal may be made by the pilot within fifteen days from the decision of the Commissioners, to the County Court of the County of San Francisco.

§26. Each and every pilot boat shall keep on board a journal, noting all vessels boarded, the names of vessels, and all discoveries which may be made of rocks, shoals or bars, in the Bay of San Francisco and vicinity, such as may be considered dangerous to navigation. Any pilot or boatman shall subject the parties offending to fine or loss of license, or both, at the discretion of the Commissioners. And the said journals shall be open to the inspection of the Commissioners.

§27. No persons, except those licensed by the Commissioners, shall pilot vessels in the bay or ports of the port of San Francisco, for hire, under penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offence. This penalty is not incurred when the master of a vessel acts as his own pilot, or in case of distress.

§28. Applications for pilots for vessels outward bound, shall be made at the office of the Commissioners; the secretary shall then direct a pilot to do such duty, giving preference to the pilot who brought the vessel in; and a pilot refusing or neglecting, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suspended, according to the discretion of the Commissioners.

§29 The Commissioners may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the pilots, and establish penalties for the breach thereof, and shall prepare printed instructions for pilots, and furnish each of them with a copy of such rules, regulations and instructions, together with a copy of this Act.

§31. The following fees shall be charged by the pilots of the Port of San Francisco:

1st. For bringing in a vessel from or within a line of San Pedro, Farallones and Point de Los Reys, into the harbor, shall be eight dollars per foot draught.

2d. For brining in a vessel beyond the above mentioned line, ten dollars per foot draught.

3d. For piloting a vessel out of the harbor, eight dollars per foot draught.

4th, Foreign vessels not entitled to equality by treaty, shall pay one-fourth more than the above rates.

5th. American or foreign vessels, fifty cents per foot draught, either inward or outward bound.

§32. The pilotage from quarantine to anchorage opposite San Francisco, and for pilotage from the Bay to the harbor, shall be at such rates as may be agreed on between the parties.

§33. Any vessel with a pilot on board, being detained more than twenty-four hours by contrary winds, bad weather or other cause not the fault of the pilot, shall pay to such pilot the same rate of pilotage for every day, exclusive of his regular fees, for each day's detention, whether such vessel be inward or outward bound.

§34. The pilot first offering his services to any vessel shall be entitled to half pilotage, though his services may be rejected: Provided, that all vessels engaged in the coasting trade of this State or Oregon, not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five tons burthen, shall not be liable to the provisions of this section.

§35. Pilots blown off or carried to sea against their will when a boat is in attendance to receive them, shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars per day while absent, which if not paid by the master or owners, shall be collected from the consignees or consignees, or either of them.

§36. The master, owner, or consignee of any vessel to whom any pilot may have rendered upon request of either of them, any extra service for the preservation of such vessel while in distress, shall pay to such pilot an amount in his regular fees, such amount as the Commissioners shall determine to be a reasonable and just reward: Provided no special agreement shall have been made between such master, owner, or consignee of such vessel and the pilot.

§37. A pilot boarding any vessel having a signal for a pilot, shall be entitled to the full pilotage.

§38. If a vessel bound to San Francisco be lost within the line of Point San Pedro, Farallones, and de los Reys, having had a signal for a pilot in sight, or any other of the above named points, and not having been able to procure a pilot, the Commissioners shall cause inquiry into the facts, when if it shall appear that the pilots have been neglecting their duty, the Commissioners shall suspend or displace the parties guilty, and shall publish the result of her investigation.

§39. The Commissioners shall have power to assess all fines and penalties either on the pilots or any other person or persons for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and shall have power to sue for and collect the same in their own name; all moneys collected shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Marine Hospital, which may be established at San Francisco, and paid to such person as may be entitled by law to receive the same.

§40. The Commissioners shall be entitled to charge for such and every license to a pilot, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, and any master of a coasting vessel or of an American citizen, can upon application to the pilot Commissioners obtain a special license for the use of such vessel only by paying unto said Commissioners for the same, at the rate of one dollar per ton, all such vessels to be under one hundred and seventy-five tons.

§41. The Commissioners shall be entitled to receive a fee or cenage, which they shall determine, upon the joint arnings of the pilots, sufficient only to pay all necessary xpenses for the employment of Secretary, rent of office, tationery, lights and fuel, at the end of twelve months, ny surpl s of such percentage over and above such expenses shall be held in trust and paid as prescribed in section thirty-nine of this Act.

§42. All claims against said Commissioners shall be considered at a stated meeting, and if correct, shall be allowed and paid.

§43. At the expiration of every six months the Secretary shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in San Francisco, a full account of all receipts and expenditures for the said time.

§44. When cruising off or standing out to sea, pilots shall go to the vessel nearest shore, or in the most distress, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for refusing to go on board a vessel when required, a like penalty of one hundred dollars shall be imposed, and in either case, the pilot offending shall forfeit his license, and be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

§45. Pilots shall at all times keep a boat in good condition, and sufficiently large capacity to cruise seaward beyond the headlands of the Harbor also, such boarding or row boats as shall be necessary.

§46. If any pilots in endeavoring to assist or relieve any vessel in distress, shall suffer loss or damage in his boats, sails, tackle, rigging, or appurtenances, the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel, shall pay the value of such loss or damage, to be assessed by the Commissioners.

§47. Pilots heretofore appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall conform to and be governed by the provisions of this act, and such quarantine laws as may hereafter be enacted.

§48. The act entitled "An act in relation to the appointment of Pilots for the Port of San Francisco, State of California." approved January the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, so far as relates to the Port of San Francisco, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 24, 1850.

PETER H. BURNETT.

AN ACT regulating the Quarantine of Vessels at the Port and Harbor of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

§1. The quarantine anchorage shall be designated by boys, to be fixed upon by the Board of Health Officer, and shall be as near as possible to the Marine Hospital; and every vessel subject to quarantine shall anchor within its limits.

§2. Every vessel in this act directed to be subject to quarantine, shall immediately on her arrival, proceed to the quarantine anchorage, there report herself for examination, and shall remain there with her officers, passengers and crew, during her quarantine, subject to the examination the Health Officer or Board of Health shall lawfully impose.

§3. All vessels arriving in the bay of San Francisco, from sea, are declared to be subject to such quarantine regulations and examination as may

§4. All vessels subject to a regular quarantine shall, if navigated by steam, be subject only to such length of quarantine and other regulations as a majority of the Board of Health shall enjoin.

§5. The quarantine of other vessels shall be limited by the discretion of the Health Officer, but unless under special circumstances and with the sanction of the Board of Health, it shall not exceed the time requisite for a due examination of its crew and cargo, and a compliance with the regulations of this act.

§6. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to board every vessel immediately on her arrival, and make strict and enquiry into the health of the crew and passengers, and into the state and condition of the vessel and cargo; and in the discharge of this duty, he may put all such questions and to the persons on board as he may judge necessary and proper to enable him to ascertain the condition of the vessel, and the quarantine to which she ought to be subjected; and the questions to which an answer shall be put, shall, if required, answer the same under oath, which the Health Officer is hereby authorized to administer; and the Health Officer shall make a daily report to the Board of Health respecting every vessel that he shall visit, and containing all such information as may enable the Board of Health to determine what measures in respect to such vessel ought to be adopted.

§7. When the regular period of quarantine has expired, if the Health Officer judge the vessel and cargo free from contagion, he shall report the same to the Board of Health, but none of the officers, passengers or crew of any such vessels shall leave the quarantine ground until ten days after the last case of accidental or infectious fever on board shall have occurred on board.

§24. The Health Officer, if he shall judge it necessary to prevent infection or contagion, may cause, upon the order of the Board of Health, any infected clothing or bedding on board a vessel subject to quarantine, or any portion of her cargo that he may deem infected, to be destroyed.

§25. The Health Officer may, with the consent of the master of any vessel under quarantine, and his consenting to pay for the maintenance of the offender whilst in custody, cause any street to be confined in some suitable place on shore, any sailor or other person on board of such vessel who shall have committed an offence punishable by the laws of this State, or of the United States, and who cannot be properly secured in the ordinary manner of this vessel; such confinement shall continue during the residue of the quarantine of the offender; and the expenses of maintaining the offender shall be charged and paid in the same manner as the expenses of maintaining poor passengers.

§26. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine, arriving within the bay of San Francisco, from sea, who shall refuse or neglect either: 1st. To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival. 2d. To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the Health Officers, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine at what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought respectively to be subject. 3d. To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period assigned for her quarantine, and whilst at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations of this act, and with such as any of the Officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by this act, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, or his crew, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment; the fine for each offence not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment twelve months.

§27. Every person who, without the authority of the Health Officer or Board of Health, shall wilfully go within the inclosure of the quarantine grounds shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, the fine for each offence not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonments thirty days.

§28. Every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse, or dealings with any vessel at quarantine, knowing the vessel to be in quarantine, without the permission of the Health Officer, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

§29. Such offender shall also be detained at quarantine so long as the Board of Health shall direct, not exceeding ten days, unless he shall be taken sick of some pestilential or infectious disease.

§30. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to give immediate information to the Board of Health, of every such transgression, the circumstances attending it, and the condition of the vessel with which a communication shall have been had; and the Board may determine how the offender shall be dealt to be detained at quarantine.

§31. Every person under quarantine shall be subject to the penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, who shall step foot on shore or wilfully go beyond the bounds assigned to him for his quarantine, and it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, Constable or Police Officer to cause the said offender shall be brought. to order him by warrant to be re-conveyed to the quarantine ground, there to remain the residue of his period of quarantine. All fines and penalties collected under the provisions of this act, shall be appropriated to the funds of the Marine Hospital.

§32. Every person who shall violate, refuse or neglect to obey or comply with any order, prohibition, or regulation made by the Board of Health, in the exercise of the powers herein conferred, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine at the discretion of the court by which the offender shall be tried.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 9, 1850.

PETER H. BURNETT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
SAN JOSE, April 12th, 1850.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original act now on file in this office.

W. VAN VOORHIES.

AN ACT providing for the creation of a Marine Hospital for the State of California.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. There shall be and is hereby established for the State of California, a Marine Hospital, and all buildings belonging to, or connected therewith, shall be erected upon grounds containing not less than twenty acres, and situate at the time of such erection, shall belong to the State and shall be situated upon the bay of San Francisco, and not less than two nor more than twenty miles distant from the court of the town of San Francisco, known as "Clark's Point."

§2. The said Marine Hospital, together with its lands and all buildings and improvements which may be made thereon, shall be held by the Board of Health, in trust, for the people of this State, for the purposes specified in this Act. and said Board of Health shall have power, and are hereby required to purchase said lands, and erect for the said Marine Hospital; and also all penalties and forfeitures provided in this act; and also the same income for such purpose, and above salaries and other incidental expenses, shall be received by them in their official capacity; Provided, however, that the whole cost of the said grounds, hospital and other buildings and improvements to be erected thereon shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and until such time as the said grounds shall be obtained, and the necessary buildings erected thereon for the use of the said Marine Hospital, the said Board of Health shall be authorized to make suitable temporary arrangements for the same, within the limits prescribed by the first section of this act.

§3. The Board of Health shall cause a draft of such building or buildings to be made from time to time as necessary for the Marine Hospital, which draft or plan shall be subject to the inspection of the Governor of the State, and if he approve, his name. They may receive sealed proposals for the building of the said hospital, and for the erection of the same, and the contract shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

§4. The Health Officer shall have to keep the buildings of the Marine Hospital in good repair, including the expenses of erecting all such buildings, and for making such improvements as the Board of Health shall deem indispensable, shall be charged as part of its annual expenses.

§5. The Health Officer shall reside at the Marine Hospital, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Health, and shall by right of office be Physician of such Hospital, give orders for the admission of patients, and have the immediate control of its inmates, and shall employ and discharge all nurses and attendants; but the Board of Health shall, in all other respects, have the superintendence thereof; make rules and orders for its government, and provide bedding, furniture, fuel, stores, medicines, and in other articles as shall be requisite therein, and shall pay out of the funds of the Hospital all wages for said nurses and attendants, and for all incidental expenses of said Hospital, and shall fix the compensation of said nurses and attendants.

§6. The Board of Health shall, at all times, furnish a convenient boat, with sufficient boatmen, for the use of the Health Officer and Resident Physician, the expense of which shall be charged to the funds of the Hospital.

§7. All sick sailors, mariners and other persons who shall have paid hospital money, or for whom the bond hereinafter mentioned shall have been given, shall be entitled, free of charge, to all the benefits of the said Marine Hospital, and to be there provided for while sick; and also such other persons as the authorities of the city of San Francisco may request; provided, the said authorities shall pay therefor such charges as the Board of Health may direct, and every sick person sent to the Marine Hospital, shall be accompanied by a nurse, who shall be considered under the care; and no such person shall leave the Hospital until the Health Officer shall grant a discharge in writing.

§8. The Health Officer, in writing, at his discretion, is responsible to pursue and apprehend any person not discharged as aforesaid, who shall elope from the Hospital, and to deliver such person at the Hospital, to be there detained until regularly discharged. It shall be the duty of the constable so directed to obey such instructions; and every person who shall so elope shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

§9. All persons sent to the Marine Hospital other than those who shall have paid hospital money, shall be provided for by the city of San Francisco, and such persons as the Board of Health shall exempt, shall pay a reasonable sum for their board, medicines and attendance; and such sum, and the recovery of such sum, the Board of Health may sue in their name of office.

§10. Within twenty-four hours after the arriving at any ship or vessel at the port within the limits of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, from any of the United States, the master or commander of such vessel or ship on which such passengers shall have arrived, shall report to the Health Officer, on oath or affirmation, at the Board of Health at their office in the city of San Francisco, which report shall state the name and number of all the passengers who shall have taken passage on board such vessel, and also the name and residence of the owner or owners of such vessel or vessels. In case any such master or commander shall omit or neglect to report as aforesaid, or shall make a false report or statement, he shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for every such passenger or person in regard to whom any such omission or report shall have been made, which the owner or owners, or consignees of every such vessel or ship shall also be liable to pay and satisfy, and which may be sued for and recovered as provided in this act.

§11. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Health to require the owners or consignees of the said ship or vessel in which such passengers have arrived, to give a several bond to the State in a penalty of two hundred dollars for each and every person included in such report, such bond being conditioned as hereinafter provided, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the Board of Health, and each and every city, town or county in this State, from any costs or charges such persons, their heirs or assigns, may become a charge on such city, town or county in this State, from any cause whatsoever, and also conditioned for the relief or support of the person named in the bond, within five years from the date of the bond, in case he or she shall become legally reduced to the said condition, and the Board of Health, city, town or county, any expense or charge they may necessarily incur for the support or medical care of the person therein. Each and every bond shall be executed by the owner or consignee, being a resident of the State of California; each of whom shall prove by oath or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, that he is owner or consignee of freehold in this State of the value of three hundred dollars over and above any claim or lien thereon against him; including therein any contingent claim which may accrue from or upon any former bond given under the provisions of this act.

§12. It shall be lawful for any owner or consignee at any time within two days after the arrival of such person or passengers in any ship or vessel at the port or within the bay of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, to commute for the bond so required, by paying to the Board of Health Commissioner: 1st. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from a foreign port, three dollars for such steerage passenger, and sailor or marine arriving in such vessel, one dollars. 2d. For the mate and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port in the United States, not on the Pacific, ten dollars. 3d. For the master, each mate, mate sailor or marine arriving in such vessel, one dollar. 3d. For the master and each passenger arriving in an American vessel arriving from any port on the Pacific, one dollar and fifty cents; but no such coasting vessel shall pay for more than one voyage in each month, computing from the first voyage in each month. 4th. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in a foreign vessel from a foreign port, five dollars; but the owners or consignees of such foreign vessels as have been placed by treaty with the United States on an equality with American vessels, shall be placed upon the same footing in regard to commutation as is hereon established for American vessels. The Health Commissioner shall give to such owner or consignee as shall pay the commutation aforesaid, a receipt containing all the names of the persons for whom such commutation shall have been paid; and shall also give to each individual for whom such commutation shall have been paid, a certificate or receipt, setting forth the fact that such commutation has been paid; and that the person described therein shall be entitled when sick to the benefit of the Marine Hospital.

The receipts of the Health Commissioner shall be deemed a full and sufficient discharge from the requirements of giving bonds as above provided.

§13 Each master, owner, or consignee paying "Hospital Money" shall be entitled to demand and recover from each person for whom they shall have paid the sum paid on his account.

§14. All monies received by the Health Commissioner under and by virtue of this act, shall be denominated "State Hospital Money," and shall be appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital, except as herein otherwise provided, deducting to the Health Commissioner a commission of six per cent. for and upon all collections: Provided the percentage shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for any one quarter.

§15. The Health Officer shall be denied admission to the Hospital, or its patients, whenever application shall be made, or whenever such visit shall be desired by any patient who may be sick therein, he shall be entitled to provide clergymen with a boat for the purpose of performing such visits.

§16. The Board of Health shall keep an account of all unreclaimed effects of persons who shall have died at the Hospital, and shall, in their quarterly reports, report the same to the Comptroller; and if the sum shall consist of money, they shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, to be considered a part of the State Hospital Fund, unless claimed by some person entitled thereto; and all other property of said deceased persons shall, after being unreclaimed for a reasonable time, be sold by the Commissioner of Health, and the proceeds disposed of in the manner.

§17. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to furnish to the Governor of this State, as often as he may require, a full and correct report of all persons in the said Hospital afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, and of all such patients as may die or be discharged as cured. And the Board of Health shall, once in each year, publish a full and correct report of the whole amount of money received in said hospital for the year, and in each and of their disease; also, of the number discharged as cured, and of the number deceased; and the cause of each case; also, of all moneys received and expended, and for what purpose the same were so expended; and shall send a copy of such annual report to the Executive of State, on or before the fifteenth day of December, of each year; and the said Board of Health shall keep or cause to be kept books containing full and correct entries of the account of all the affairs of the said Marine Hospital, and which shall at all times be open to inspection to any committee appointed for the purpose by the Legislature, or by the persons attendant thereon, as well as for all other expenses necessarily incurred by virtue of this act. the Board of Health shall have the right to draw upon the funds of the hospital.

§18. The Board of Health shall keep an office in the city of San Francisco, and be authorized to pay thereto out of the funds in the hands of the Health Commissioner, a sum exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, and shall keep the same open for the transaction of business between the hours of ten and twelve A. M., and three and four P. M., daily; and at said office there shall be kept an iron fire-proof chest, in which all moneys received by the Health Commissioner intended for the use of the Hospital, and the said Health Commissioner shall once in each week make a full and complete report to the Board of Health of all moneys received and expended by him, for and on account of the said Hospital; and shall at the same time pay over to the Board of Health the balance remaining in his hands. It shall be the duty of the Health Commissioner to pay to the Health Officer of any State or City Hospital, for any person who may have been under their care entitled to the benefits of the Marine Hospital, at the same rate per week as is charged for patients within said Marine Hospital; but no moneys of or belonging to the said Marine Hospital shall be paid out, except by said Health Commissioner, and the accounts for which the same are paid out shall first be approved by a majority of the Board of Health.

§19. The Board of Health shall account quarterly to the Comptroller of State, on oath, for all moneys received and expended for and on account of the Marine Hospital; and if the moneys so received shall exceed the sum necessary to pay the salaries of the officers of their trust, and the fees or salaries to which they may be entitled, they shall pay over such surplus, quarterly, to the treasurer of the State, to be by him placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund in the county in which the building or wharf is situated, at any time before the expiration of sixty days after the completion of the building or wharf, and the said fund shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the county, subject to the order of the Board of Health by their name are hereby empowered to sue for and recover any moneys that may be due the Marine Hospital; and also all penalties and forfeitures provided in this act; and also the same income for such purpose, and above salaries and other incidental expenses, shall be received by them in their official capacity; Provided, however, that the whole cost of the said grounds, hospital and other buildings and improvements to be erected thereon shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and until such time as the said grounds shall be obtained, and the necessary buildings erected thereon for the use of the said Marine Hospital, the said Board of Health shall be authorized to make suitable temporary arrangements for the same, within the limits prescribed by the first section of this act.

§3. The Board of Health shall cause a draft of such building or buildings to be made from time to time as necessary for the Marine Hospital, which draft or plan shall be subject to the inspection of the Governor of the State, and if he approve, his name. They may receive sealed proposals for the building of the said hospital, and for the erection of the same, and the contract shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

§4. The Health Officer shall have to keep the buildings of the Marine Hospital in good repair, including the expenses of erecting all such buildings, and for making such improvements as the Board of Health shall deem indispensable, shall be charged as part of its annual expenses.

§5. The Health Officer shall reside at the Marine Hospital, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Health, and shall by right of office be Physician of such Hospital, give orders for the admission of patients, and have the immediate control of its inmates, and shall employ and discharge all nurses and attendants; but the Board of Health shall, in all other respects, have the superintendence thereof; make rules and orders for its government, and provide bedding, furniture, fuel, stores, medicines, and in other articles as shall be requisite therein, and shall pay out of the funds of the Hospital all wages for said nurses and attendants, and for all incidental expenses of said Hospital, and shall fix the compensation of said nurses and attendants.

§6. The Board of Health shall, at all times, furnish a convenient boat, with sufficient boatmen, for the use of the Health Officer and Resident Physician, the expense of which shall be charged to the funds of the Hospital.

§7. All sick sailors, mariners and other persons who shall have paid hospital money, or for whom the bond hereinafter mentioned shall have been given, shall be entitled, free of charge, to all the benefits of the said Marine Hospital, and to be there provided for while sick; and also such other persons as the authorities of the city of San Francisco may request; provided, the said authorities shall pay therefor such charges as the Board of Health may direct, and every sick person sent to the Marine Hospital, shall be accompanied by a nurse, who shall be considered under the care; and no such person shall leave the Hospital until the Health Officer shall grant a discharge in writing.

§8. The Health Officer, in writing, at his discretion, is responsible to pursue and apprehend any person not discharged as aforesaid, who shall elope from the Hospital, and to deliver such person at the Hospital, to be there detained until regularly discharged. It shall be the duty of the constable so directed to obey such instructions; and every person who shall so elope shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

§9. All persons sent to the Marine Hospital other than those who shall have paid hospital money, shall be provided for by the city of San Francisco, and such persons as the Board of Health shall exempt, shall pay a reasonable sum for their board, medicines and attendance; and such sum, and the recovery of such sum, the Board of Health may sue in their name of office.

§10. Within twenty-four hours after the arriving at any ship or vessel at the port within the limits of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, from any of the United States, the master or commander of such vessel or ship on which such passengers shall have arrived, shall report to the Health Officer, on oath or affirmation, at the Board of Health at their office in the city of San Francisco, which report shall state the name and number of all the passengers who shall have taken passage on board such vessel, and also the name and residence of the owner or owners of such vessel or vessels. In case any such master or commander shall omit or neglect to report as aforesaid, or shall make a false report or statement, he shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for every such passenger or person in regard to whom any such omission or report shall have been made, which the owner or owners, or consignees of every such vessel or ship shall also be liable to pay and satisfy, and which may be sued for and recovered as provided in this act.

§11. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Health to require the owners or consignees of the said ship or vessel in which such passengers have arrived, to give a several bond to the State in a penalty of two hundred dollars for each and every person included in such report, such bond being conditioned as hereinafter provided, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the Board of Health, and each and every city, town or county in this State, from any costs or charges such persons, their heirs or assigns, may become a charge on such city, town or county, shall incur for the relief or support of the person named in the bond, within five years from the date of the bond, in case he or she shall become legally reduced to the said condition, and the Board of Health, city, town or county, any expense or charge they may necessarily incur for the support or medical care of the person therein. Each and every bond shall be executed by the owner or consignee, being a resident of the State of California; each of whom shall prove by oath or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, that he is owner or consignee of freehold in this State of the value of three hundred dollars over and above any claim or lien thereon against him; including therein any contingent claim which may accrue from or upon any former bond given under the provisions of this act.

§12. It shall be lawful for any owner or consignee at any time within two days after the arrival of such person or passengers in any ship or vessel at the port or within the bay of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, to commute for the bond so required, by paying to the Health Commissioner: 1st. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port in the United States, not on the Pacific, ten dollars. 2d. For the mate and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port on the Pacific, one dollar and fifty cents; but no such coasting vessel shall pay for more than one voyage in each month, computing from the first voyage in each month. 3d. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in a foreign vessel from a foreign port, five dollars; but the owners or consignees of such foreign vessels as have been placed by treaty with the United States on an equality with American vessels, shall be placed upon the same footing in regard to commutation as is hereon established for American vessels. The Health Commissioner shall give to such owner or consignee as shall pay the commutation aforesaid, a receipt containing all the names of the persons for whom such commutation shall have been paid; and shall also give to each individual for whom such commutation shall have been paid, a certificate or receipt, setting forth the fact that such commutation has been paid; and that the person described therein shall be entitled when sick to the benefit of the Marine Hospital.

The receipts of the Health Commissioner shall be deemed a full and sufficient discharge from the requirements of giving bonds as above provided.

§13 Each master, owner, or consignee paying "Hospital Money" shall be entitled to demand and recover from each person for whom they shall have paid the sum paid on his account.

§14. All monies received by the Health Commissioner under and by virtue of this act, shall be denominated "State Hospital Money," and shall be appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital, except as herein otherwise provided, deducting to the Health Commissioner a commission of six per cent. for and upon all collections: Provided the percentage shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for any one quarter.

§15. The Health Officer shall have power to appoint an Assistant, to be first approved by the Board of Health, for whose acts he shall be responsible, and who may perform all the duties of the Health Officer.

§16. The Resident Physician shall reside at the Marine Hospital, and shall be the consulting physician of the Hospital; his further duties shall be to visit all sick seamen on board ships in the harbor, and also all sailors and other persons in the city who have paid hospital money, and come properly under the care of, and have been reported to the Board of Health as being afflicted with any such contagious or infectious disease shall, if he deemed expedient by the Board of Health, and the life of such person should be endangered thereby, be removed to the Marine Hospital.

§17. The Health Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall appoint a Resident Physician in the discharge of his official duties

§8. The Health Commissioner shall also receive all monies appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital and paid on any demand against the Hospital Fund shall be appropriated by a majority of the Board of Health; and before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall enter into bonds in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust, and with such sureties as the Comptroller of State shall approve; and shall take the oath of allegiance to the State, and be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§9. In the discharge of their duties, the Resident Physician and Health Commissioner, shall meet daily in San Francisco at the office of the Board of Health, during such part of the year, and at such hours of the day as the Board shall designate.

§10. The Mayor of the city of San Francisco, the Resident Physician, and the Commissioners of Health, are hereby constituted a Board of Appeal from any direction or regulation of the Health Officer, and in case of appeal, a sense attendant thereon, as well as for all other expenses necessarily incurred by virtue of this act, the Board of Health shall have the right to draw upon the funds of the hospital.

§11. The Resident Physician shall receive annually a salary of two thousand dollars, and the salary shall be paid out of the fund of the Marine Hospital. No person shall be eligible to the appointment of Assistant Health Officer who has not received a regular medical education, and had an experience of at least two years in the practice of his profession. The Assistant shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid monthly or quarterly by the Health Commissioner out of the funds of the Marine Hospital: Provided, the Board shall not employ an Assistant, unless in case of absolute necessity, nor without the consent of the Chief Executive of the State.

§12. The Health Commissioner shall perform the duties of Secretary to the Board of Health, keep a correct journal of all their proceedings, which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Board of Health.

§13. The Health Officer shall be entitled to receive the following fees for visiting and examining vessels in the discharge of his official duties, viz: 1st. For each vessel from the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, China, or the ports of any United States port, not on the Pacific coast, if above one hundred tons, sixteen dollars; not exceeding one hundred tons, twelve dollars; if under one hundred tons, eight dollars. And all vessels running coastwise from any United States port on the Pacific, not within the State of California, one-half of the above sufficient rates, being in the city of the State of California; each of whom shall prove by oath or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, that he is owner or consignee of freehold in this State of the value of three hundred dollars over and above any claim or lien thereon against him; including therein any contingent claim which may accrue from or upon any former bond given under the provisions of this act.

§14. It shall be lawful for any owner or consignee at any time within two days after the arrival of such person or passengers in any ship or vessel at the port or within the bay of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, to commute for the bond so required, by paying to the Health Commissioner: 1st. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port in the United States, not on the Pacific, ten dollars. 2d. For the mate and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port on the Pacific, one dollar and fifty cents; but no such coasting vessel shall pay for more than one voyage in each month, computing from the first voyage in each month. 3d. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in a foreign vessel from a foreign port, five dollars; but the owners or consignees of such foreign vessels as have been placed by treaty with the United States on an equality with American vessels, shall be placed upon the same footing in regard to commutation as is hereon established for American vessels. The Health Commissioner shall give to such owner or consignee as shall pay the commutation aforesaid, a receipt containing all the names of the persons for whom such commutation shall have been paid; and shall also give to each individual for whom such commutation shall have been paid, a certificate or receipt, setting forth the fact that such commutation has been paid; and that the person described therein shall be entitled when sick to the benefit of the Marine Hospital.

The receipts of the Health Commissioner shall be deemed a full and sufficient discharge from the requirements of giving bonds as above provided.

§15 Each master, owner, or consignee paying "Hospital Money" shall be entitled to demand and recover from each person for whom they shall have paid the sum paid on his account.

§16. All monies received by the Health Commissioner under and by virtue of this act, shall be denominated "State Hospital Money," and shall be appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital, except as herein otherwise provided, deducting to the Health Commissioner a commission of six per cent. for and upon all collections: Provided the percentage shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for any one quarter.

§17. Every person who, without the authority of the Health Officer or Board of Health, shall wilfully go within the inclosure of